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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/880,630	06/13/2001	David Leason	3607/1J483US1	5915

7590 07/09/2004  
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EXAMINER

PEACHES, RANDY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2686	5

DATE MAILED: 07/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/880,630

Applicant(s)

LEASON, DAVID

Examiner

Randy Peaches

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-8,13 and 17-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-8,13 and 17-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. ***Claims 1-2, 5-8, 13, 17-19, and 21-24*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) in view of Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1).

Regarding ***claim 1***, Weber et al discloses, as referenced in column 4 lines 1-9, that in a mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "device", that alerts a user to an incoming message, e.g. call, by activating a acoustic driver, e.g. ringer/speaker and a vibrator, as stated in columns 4 and 10 lines 1-9 lines 22-35, respectfully, a method for changing the mode of a mobile terminal by turning the ringer off, lowering the volume, or placing the said mobile terminal in vibration mode, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", comprising the step of:

- detecting the presence of broadcast system information, which reads on claimed "broadcast squelch signal", by monitoring the said broadcast system information that arrive at the said mobile terminal from a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter". See column 2 lines 50-63.

However, Weber does not disclose where a controls signal is generated in response to the detection of the broadcast squelch signal, writing to the buffer memory the first binary value which signifies the quiet mode of operation in response to the said control signal and controlling the state of the alert mode switch based on the contents of the buffer memory, so as to energize the vibrator in response to the incoming message when the binary value in the buffer memory is the first binary value.

Sawanda teaches in column 8 lines 45-59 of a control signal used to manage the operation modes of the said device when a broadcast signal is detected;

- writing to a Random Access Memory (RAM), consisting of a present and a user-specified table, which reads on claimed "buffer memory", a first binary value, which signifies the quiet mode of operation in response to the said control signal. See columns 9 and 10 lines 46-67 lines 1-35;
- controlling the state of the alert mode switch based on the contents of the RAM, so as to alert the user, which reads on claimed "energize the vibrator" in response to the incoming message when the binary value in the said RAM is the first binary value. See column 12 lines 1-27.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to activate the said alert mode according to the stored binary value located in the said RAM after a detection of a broadcast signal is received.

Regarding **claim 2**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the said broadcast system information originates extrinsic to the said mobile terminal. See FIGURE 5.

Regarding **claim 5**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises a processing of signals, which reads on claimed "comparing incoming signals", depending on the structure of the signal and determining whether the signal is audible, data or a mode of change signal when the presence of a said broadcast system information is detected. See column 6 lines 37-46.

Regarding **claim 6**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, when present, the indication, which reads on claimed "indicium" (Latin term for "indication"), of the presence of the said mode change information

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contained in the said broadcast system information thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information. See column 3 lines 20-33.

Regarding **claim 7**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method including an additional step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", for a predetermined period of time after the said broadcast system information is detected. See column 9 lines 47-67.

Regarding **claim 8**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 7**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing in column 9 lines 47-67 of a method wherein the step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", continues for a period of time after a said broadcast mode change information signal is no longer present. Weber teaches that in "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

Regarding **claim 13**, Weber et al discloses, a said mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "electronic device", of the type which alerts a user to an incoming call, which reads on claimed "message", by connecting an alert signal to a pre-selected alert functions such as vibration mode or visual signals on a display, which reads on claimed "first and second alert devices", while the said broadcast system information is being detected, comprising:

- detecting, as disclosed in column 3 lines 20-33, step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information locally by a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter", and a generating means, as disclosed in column 4 lines 1-9, generates a mode change information, which reads on claimed "control signal", at its output when the said broadcast system information is detected;
- a control means, which reads on claimed "switch", operatively connected, see FIGURE 3, to automatically direct the said detected mode changing information to a predetermined one of the said pre-selected alert functions such as vibration mode or visual signals on a display while the said broadcast system information is being detected, wherein the said mobile terminal operates free of any communications back to the said base station. See column 5 lines 50-65.
- Weber also discloses in column 9 lines 47-67 of a method wherein the step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", continues for a period of time after a said broadcast mode change information signal is no longer present. Weber teaches that in "other

areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

However, Weber fails to clearly disclose where

- a processor is operatively connected to the output of the detector;
- an alert-mode memory cell storing one of a default binary value and a user –set binary value;
- a buffer memory connected to the processor and configured to store a predetermined one of two values therein in response to the control signal when the squelch signal is detected and also configured to store the contents of the alert-mode memory cell in the absence of the detection of the squelch signal.
- a switch, operatively connected to automatically direct the alert signal as a function of the binary value stored in the buffer memory.

Sawanda discloses in FIGURE 2 and column 9 lines 38-65, where a CPU, which reads on claimed "processor", is operatively connected to the output of a detector.

- a said present and user–specified table (22a, 22b), which reads on claimed "alert mode memory cell", storing one of a default binary value and a user–set binary value. See column 10 lines 16-35;
- a said Random Access Memory (RAM) connected to the said CPU and configured to store a predetermined one of two values therein in response to the control signal when the squelch signal is detected and also configured to store



the contents of the said present and user-specified table (22a, 22b). See column 12 lines 1-60;

- the changes in modes are performed as a function of the binary value stored in the said RAM. See columns 11 and 1 lines 60-67 lines 1-20, respectively.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 17**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Sawanda including an additional step of writing a second binary value which is different from that of the first binary value to the said RAM, wherein the state of the alert mode is set so as to activate the acoustic drive in response to the incoming message. See columns 10 and 12 lines 10-34 lines 1-27, respectively.

Regarding **claim 18**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 17**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the

second binary value is stored in a user-specified table (22b), which reads on claimed "user-set alert mode". See column 10 line 24.

Regarding **claim 19**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 17**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the additional step of writing the second binary value as a user-specified value, as stated in column 10 lines 24-34, is performed when the broadcast squelch cease to be detected, as disclosed in Weber column 9 lines 47-67.

Regarding **claim 21**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the said RAM is configured to store within its tables either a "1" or "0". See column 10 line 16, lines 24-25.

Regarding **claim 22**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein further comprising a circuit configured to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. Weber disclose in column 9 lines 47-67 of "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a

building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

Regarding **claim 23**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein further comprising a software program stored in the ROM, which executed in the said CPU so as to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. See column 10 lines 3-9.

Regarding **claim 24**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the said RAM is configured to store within its tables either a "1" or "0". See column 10 line 16, lines 24-25.

2. **Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) as applied to **claim 1** above, and further in view of Huang et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,569).

Regarding **claim 20**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 1**, fails to disclose wherein the detection step monitor a header of the incoming signal for the inclusion of the broadcast squelch signal.

Huang et al. discloses in column 5 lines 14-17, where a said device monitors the header of the transmitted signal from the base station.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) to further include Huang et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,569) in order to denote that the said device will receive the information in the header of the broadcast signal that will cause the said device to enter the mode contained in the said RAM.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 5-8, 13, and 17-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding ***claims 1 and 13***, Weber et al discloses, as referenced in column 4 lines 1-9, that in a mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "device", that alerts a user to an incoming message, e.g. call, by activating a acoustic driver, e.g. ringer/speaker and, a method for changing the mode of a mobile terminal by turning the ringer off, lowering the volume, or placing the said mobile terminal in vibration mode, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", comprising the step of:

- detecting the presence of broadcast system information, which reads on claimed "broadcast squelch signal", by monitoring the said broadcast system information that arrive at the said mobile terminal from a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter". See column 2 lines 50-63.

However, the Examiner will conclude that the reference does not clearly express the amended fact of writing a "binary value" to a memory.

The inclusion of the cited reference Sawanda clearly, and expressly discloses the amended methodology cited by the applicant.

Sawanda teaches of a control signal operable to cause the binary values to be written to a said RAM once a broadcast signal is detected. Furthermore, Sawanda continues to disclose controlling the state of the alert mode switch based on the contents of the

RAM, so as to alert the user, which reads on claimed "energize the vibrator" in response to the incoming message when the binary value in the said RAM is the first binary value. See column 12 lines 1-27. Therefore, the claims stand rejected based on the combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) in view of Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1).

Regarding **claims 2, and 5-8**, after further examination, the Examiner concludes that the claims stand rejected.


Regarding **claims 17-24**, after further examination, the Examiner concludes that the claims are rejected based on the combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) in view of Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1).

**Conclusion**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Randy Peaches  
June 28, 2004

  
6-28-2004

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PRIMARY EXAMINER